Project 1: Primary Source Analysis:

Paul Green

1. Document – Letter From Grant Reynolds and A. Phili; Randolph to Harry S. Truman <https://research.archives.gov/id/201129>

In this letter, Reynolds and Randolph, as national officers of the Committee Against Jimcrow in Military Service and Training, urge the President to push for strong civil rights legislation in the upcoming special session of Congress. They also call upon him to issue an executive order abolishing segregation in the U.S. military (Truman issued an executive order aimed at achieving this on July 26).

Decision from Supreme Court; <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/brown-v-board/images/decision.jpg>

2. Multi-media - Separate Is Not Equal: Brown V. Board of Education Exhibition. <http://americanhistory.si.edu/brown/exhibition/photos6.html>

This Exhibition is no longer on view, but retains information and reference from it. The exhibition covers provides background information about the aspects of the case along with photos from the Exhibition.

* The Civil Rights Act of 1964: A Long Struggle for Freedom (Sep 10, 2014 – Jan 2, 2016). <http://www.loc.gov/exhibits/civil-rights-act/>

The social, legal, and political forces that battled discrimination for decades won a major victory with the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964—the most significant piece of U.S. civil rights legislation since Reconstruction. With eleven sections, the act prohibited various types of discrimination in voting, public accommodations, public facilities, public education, federally-funded programs, and employment. It was a culmination of civil rights advocates’ efforts to gain federal protection for the basic citizenship rights of African Americans. Decision from Supreme Court; <http://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/brown-v-board/images/decision.jpg>

3. Artifacts – There are many cultural and educational web sites that highlight pictures of racism and segregation during the years the south enforced Jim Crow Laws, which separated the races. The Jim Crow laws set up legal racial segregation from 1876-1965, perpetuated the subjugation of African Americans, and deepened the racial divide that slavery had engendered

a. Different drinking fountains; <http://democraticvistas.net/images/8/84/Separatebutequal.jpg>

b. Signs designating seperation for people of color;

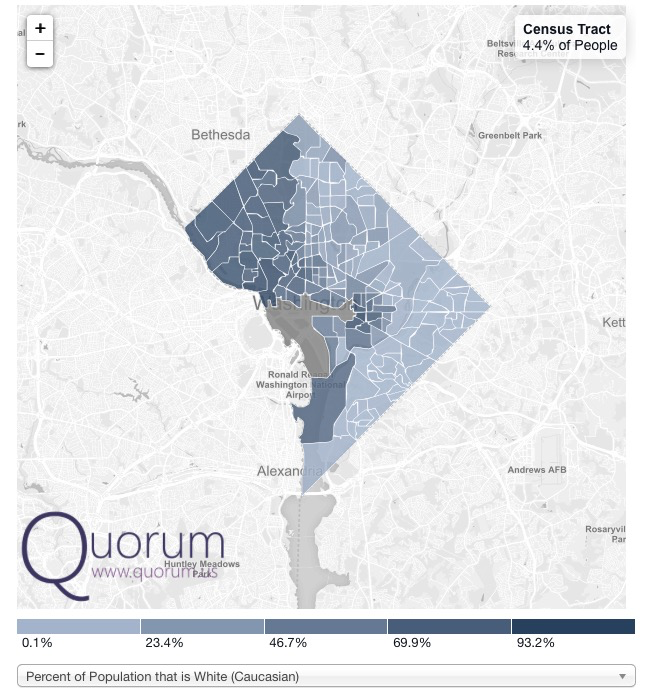
<http://democraticvistas.net/images/9/9f/Sepbutequal_room.jpg>

c. Card Punch operators separated by race;

<http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/wp-content/uploads/Card-punch-operators-1.jpg>

<http://blogs.archives.gov/prologue/wp-content/uploads/Card-punch-operators-2.jpg>

4. Map



5. Museum or historic site exhibit – Ferris State University retains an exhibit of Racist Memorabilia, and various artifacts from Jim Crow.

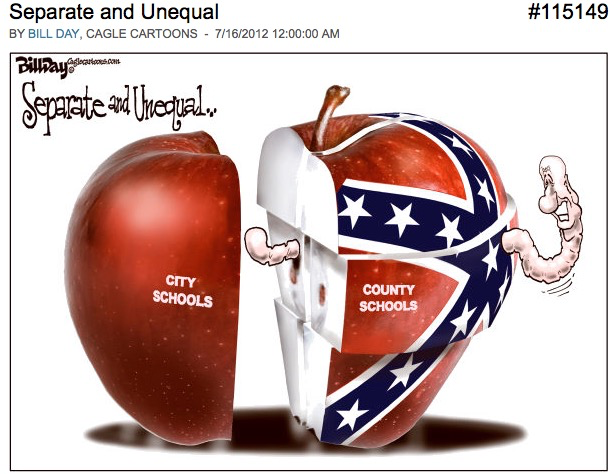
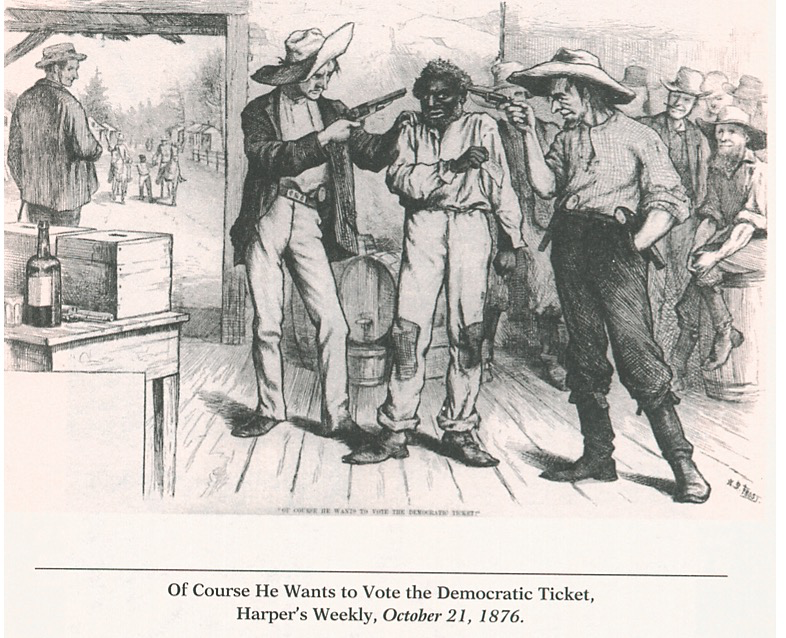
a. <http://www.ferris.edu/jimcrow/>

b. America’s Black Holocaust Museum - <http://abhmuseum.org/category/galleries/one-hundred-years-of-jim-crow/page/2/>

6. Photograph –



7. Editorial Cartoon

8. Poster/Advertisement –



Pro Democratic poster circa 1859.

